

Delegation from Nigeria
Position Paper for the Committee of the General Assembly

The topics before the General Assembly Council are Financing for Development, Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) for Sustainable Economic and Financial Development and Disaster Risk Reduction. Nigeria acknowledges the urgent international cooperation needed to fight for these issues, hence the urge to reinforce the global alliance and participation to grant human rights, human dignity and to contain the dangerous circumstances arising from these matters during this year's conference.

I. Financing for Development

When it comes to the question of how and whether to finance development, poverty is a central feature of development problems and thus serves as a central development problem. Consequently, with the reduction of poverty, development (including financing) is also possible. By overcoming poverty, the gap between rich and poor, which stands in the way of development and financing, is also reduced.

Poverty alone not only affects the supply of sufficient and essential goods and services but also defines the important areas of social life. Unlike in developing countries, people in industrialized countries are (a growing) minority. In developing countries, however, poverty and the financing of development are mass problems. Research and statistics have proven that the extreme poverty line set by the World Bank at present is set at an annual income of US\$370 per person. Although the number of extremely poor people in the developing world fell overall between 1990 and 1999, the number remained the same at around 1.2 billion. This equates to almost a fifth of humanity or a quarter of people in developing countries. Financing development is necessary for many aspects and has many different faces, such as hunger, under-, and malnutrition; poor health and susceptibility to disease; low life expectancy and high infant and child mortality; low level of education and training; unemployment and underemployment; inhumane housing, homelessness, and inadequate clothing; uprooting and exclusion from traditional social structures; Oppression.

Internal causes of underdevelopment are the unequal distribution of land, lack of land reforms, and the concentration of agricultural land on large farms (e.g. in Nigeria, Iran, Latin America, and India). The explosive and overwhelming population growth for the countries is highest in the underdeveloped countries.

Furthermore, poor financing from the low creditworthiness of smallholders, tenants, and the landless, who have the appropriate security to get money from the banks, is a major factor in the financing of developments. Insufficient educational opportunities and unexplained situations reinforce the gap to come up with plans and strategies to fight against this problem. Added to this are the rigid hierarchical social orders, which restrict those who are willing and able to innovate and make financing and development more difficult in the countries concerned. Rule structures that are unjust and undemocratic often also play a major role. The bulk of the poor are excluded from funding for various aspects and have no organizational participation.

Because what is important when financing developments is a combination of all economic, political, and social grievances that impede development in a society.

Underfunding for development creates many other national and global risks and vulnerabilities, which in turn can create new poverty problems. Underdevelopment in the countryside also creates underdevelopment in the cities. This underdevelopment increases unemployment and underemployment, inhumane living conditions and homelessness, crime and vulnerability, etc. This underdevelopment leads ecologically to the destruction of the natural basis of life. Extreme social underdevelopment triggers unrest and political destabilization. Overcoming this problem also ensures a global imperative of justice and humanity and presupposes the prerequisites for national as well as international development. The Nigerian President Issoufou, who was democratically elected in 2012, set up a national planning process. This long-term development vision is to be achieved by 2035. To this end, Nigeria calls for people to show a will to reform and for international support to be built up for the underdeveloped countries. The strategy updates and expands the inventory of the underdeveloped fields of action. Nigeria sees the major challenge in coordinating and monitoring implementation, as well as supporting the relevant ministries in designing specific measures. Aim to be able to coordinate the implementation of Niger's development strategy and review progress. Nigeria organizes various training and coaching activities for employees of the Ministry of Planning, which leads to the development of skills. This Nigerian development plan is executed at the level of the different sectors (e.g. water, health, education, good governance). The project also advises central departments such as the General Directorate for Planning on developing a range of support for ministries. This listing includes instructions and building plans.

II. Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) for Sustainable Economic and Financial Development

Sustainable technology looks for technical solutions to enable living conditions following the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) without negative ecological or social consequences. The challenge, however, is that this technology must be designed in such a way that it still works under changing ecological and social conditions. The "International Center for Sustainable Development" examines the interaction between technological change and ecological change processes, but also the interaction between technological development and social change. Technical issues from the energy and mobility sector to make the research results

more sustainable play a major role. Furthermore, the transformation of the energy and transport sector requires a new technological coupling, which requires technical innovations. This sustainable restructuring of these sectors requires dynamic system behavior because of the impact on the environment and society. Research is concerned with the influence of weather and climate to optimize solar energy supply. The aim of this research is, for example, to enable an improved prediction of the solar energy supply under different weather situations and climatic conditions. Another important project is energy meteorology, which provides an important basis for the development of intelligent planning and control tools.

Nigeria is mainly focusing on more sustainable technology in the field of agriculture farming. Smallholders in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Tanzania are supported in making their rice harvests more sustainable. More sustainable technologies and climate-friendly approaches, such as switching rice cultivation in sub-Saharan Africa, are contributing to this. In West and East Africa, rice is one of the most important staple foods. However, this harvest cannot compete with imported rice from Asia in terms of quality. The initiative to promote the African rice market Competitive African Rice Initiative (CARI) - wants to reduce dependency on imports and at the same time support low-income rice farmers. This also promotes international cooperation and private businesses and makes them more sustainable. On the other hand, cooperation on an equal footing between CARI target groups and the private sector is promoted. In the big picture, this also leads to new women's cooperatives, new climate-friendly cultivation techniques and Climate-friendly agriculture is an important part of CARI's work.

III. Disaster Risk Reduction

In 2009, the United Nations designated October 13 as the International Day for Disaster Reduction. These disasters include technical catastrophes, i.e. also uncontrollable natural catastrophes.

This includes technical disasters, but also natural disasters. The infrastructure, as well as bridges and numerous, are destroyed by natural disasters such as floods. Disasters are severe damage events that affect people, animals, and our environment. The consequences of such disasters are usually so severe that they usually cannot be remedied with local or regional forces. These include natural disasters such as floods, storms, earthquakes, extreme temperatures, landslides, droughts, wildfires, or volcanic eruptions and also so-called "technical disasters", which include large explosions, train accidents, or radioactive contamination. National and international organizations are pursuing goals such as the prevention of extreme events, but also the expansion of disaster control mechanisms to mitigate the consequences. International goals are, for example, improving international cooperation in developing countries and thus reducing their risk of disasters and disaster damage. Specifically, the WMO lists drought, heat waves, floods, forest fires, landslides, and storms as possible disasters. The number of natural disasters is increasing. The poorer countries are hit the hardest, with developing countries accounting for around 70 percent of all-natural disasters and over 90 percent of all fatalities since 1970. The current WMO report states that even without human influence on the climate, a wide range would have happened, but the frequency and intensity were strengthened by us humans.

Located in West Africa, Nigeria lies in the partly desert-like Sahel zone, the south is tropical and humid. With a population of over 180 million, Nigeria is the most populous country on the continent and its second-largest economy after South Africa. Around 70 percent of the rapidly growing population lives from agriculture. Nevertheless, Nigeria is dependent on food imports, also because heatwaves, droughts, and floods repeatedly affect the harvests. Global warming amplifies the scale of disasters.

The consequences of climate change lead to more disasters and scarcity of land and water. Further dwindling livelihoods play another major role. Nigeria believes that in order to prevent as much as possible the worst effects of climate change, global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced to almost zero by the middle of the century. International cooperation between developed and richer countries is required to drastically reduce their consumption of coal, oil and gas. Nigeria itself and countries that are making the same progress as Nigeria are dependent on international support within the scope of their climate protection options under the Paris climate protection agreement. In heavily affected countries, the priority is to overcome poverty and agricultural and ecological cultivation methods. The irrigation systems, for example, must also be promoted. Early warning systems and contingency plans must be designed ahead of time and professionally. Furthermore, dams had to be built, houses fortified and fields secured against erosion. These changes and adaptations and safeguarding against future disasters must be considered in the long term and must be observed at both national and international levels. Countries like Nigeria need support for all of this. However, it is also mandatory for these countries to handle these resources carefully, as they are responsible for themselves. Preparedness includes the measures that affect a society's ability to respond. This includes improvements in training (e.g. training in first aid, setting up an early warning system, drawing up evacuation plans). Mitigation includes any measures that limit the impact and mitigate the consequences, e.g. levees against floods, higher house foundations in flood areas, strengthening roofs against hurricanes. The latter includes the

Prevention Measures that make the occurrence of a potential disaster less likely or avoid it (e.g. resettlement of communities from risk areas, construction of canals to avoid seasonal flooding, stricter guidelines for earthquake protection in construction measures).